

MISCELLANY.

The Stars are in the Quiet Deep.

The stars are in the quiet deep,
A thousand saintly eyes of light,
Sweet watchers of thy maiden sleep,
That bring thee visions thro' the night;
For not a breath that sweeps the skies,
With tones that take the gentle ear,
But from some holy mansion flies,
To soothe the dream of one so dear.
Silent, as through
Arches of blue,
Darts the bright meteor gleaming and gone,
So do they rise,
Bright in the skies
Blessing for angels what mortals have won.

Commissioned by a Power Divine,
Thus Love asserts an angel sway,
And blessings, for thy heart, from mine,
Even now are speeding on their way.
The sacred principle of things,
In all we know, that Heaven makes fair,
May well command a thousand wings
To waft and hallow Love's own prayer.
Softly as goes
Dew to the rose,
Bearing the precious balms gathered above,
So do they bear,
Blessing and prayer,
Cheering the happy heart, chosen of Love!
EDGAR.

Extraordinary Domestic Complication.

One of the most extraordinary cases that ever occupied the attention of the courts, or excited popular interest, is likely soon to come up for judicial determination, the initiatory steps having already been taken for the purpose. The particulars of the case, as stated by the *Sunday Mercury*, are as follows:

The heroine—who is a very attractive, intelligent lady of some forty summers—was formerly the wife of a gentleman named Warner, engaged in the banking business; but owing to inattention and a lack of industry, he did not succeed in life, and did very little for the support of his family. Two children, a boy and a girl, had blessed the union, and their care and culture devolved chiefly upon the mother. The husband proceeded to California some thirteen years since, and never communicated with home afterwards, leaving his family to shift for themselves. The position of the deserted wife was a trying one, but, with true female heroism, she set herself to the task of providing for herself and her children. There being but few sources of industry or enterprise open to respectable females, she was under the necessity of resorting to one which was suited to her tastes and talents; and she rented a very respectable and elegant mansion in West Sixteenth street, where she opened a boarding-house. The lady is of French extraction, and inherits the Gallic proclivity for the cultivation of the culinary art; and being, moreover, neat and ladylike in her deportment, and withal endowed with more than an average share of the charms of her sex, her house soon became the home of several gentlemen of wealth and taste, to the mutual satisfaction of the most arduous duties, she succeeded in giving her children a liberal education, and made a comfortable provision for their support. The daughter formed an advantageous matrimonial engagement, and the son became engaged in business, and both, of course, necessarily forsook the parental roof. Mrs. Warner being thus left alone, except the society of her boarders, felt the social isolation of her position.

Among her other boarders was Mr. Appleton, a member of the firm of Appleton Brothers, of Broadway, in this city—one of the most extensive publishing houses in this country—whose issues of periodical publications, particularly *Appleton's Cyclopaedia*, have become a portion of the standard literature of America. Having the opportunity of an intimate observance of the character and habits of his hostess, he was attracted by her domestic qualities, and became a suitor for her hand and heart. Both had passed that period of life when the selection of a matrimonial partner is decided by the fancy and imagination; but their union, which soon after took place, was cemented by the firmer cohesion of mutual respect and esteem founded upon long and familiar intercourse and a thorough knowledge of each other's character. As the marriage was not preceded by the love-sick sentimentalities, the billing and cooing, nor apostrophies to Cupid and the Muses, with which enamored youths and smitten demoiselles relieve their laboring bosoms; neither was it accompanied by colossal cakes, nor groves of orange blossoms, by troops of bridesmaids, nor any kind of public parade, but with the privacy which is more in accordance with female delicacy and good taste. This circumstance is mentioned here, because it becomes material hereafter. Suffice it to say, that they

were joined in wedlock, and neither found any reason to complain of misconception or want of congeniality. For a time, at least, the course of true love seemed to run smooth, without a breeze to ruffle its glassy surface. Mr. Appleton, being over forty years of age, and consequently having experienced the inconvenience of single blessedness, appreciated the comforts of a home; and the lady, having so long found it necessary to tax her energies and battle with adversity, found herself at last surrounded by affluence and the elegances it provides, with a larger share of domestic felicity than usually falls to married life. But their happiness was of short duration. Some year or two ago, Mr. Appleton retired from active participation in the affairs of the firm, and another brother took his place. About the same time, he commenced to speculate in gold and the stock market, with the varying fortunes which attend such ventures. His operations finally resulted disastrously. He had purchased gold largely when it was between two and three hundred, and held on to it in the hope of a further advance, until Sherman's march through the Carolinas knocked the bottom out of the Confederacy, and gold fell with it. He was also largely interested in Eric when it tumbled. And these financial disasters caused him so much mental anxiety as to affect his reason, and bring on a violent paroxysm of insanity. His wife exercised her utmost powers to tranquilize his "perturbed spirit," and one night, when he rushed from the house at the late hour of 2 o'clock, determined, in his wild and unsettled state, to visit the Fifth Avenue Club Room, of which he was a member, she followed him, and succeeded for the time in soothing his disordered fancy, and induced him to return home. It became necessary to place him under physical restraint, and the most eminent medical aid was procured. Everything that skill and attention could accomplish was done, and, in a short time, a visible improvement took place. It may be proper here to state that, for some years past, a certain degree of alienation existed between him and his brothers, and very little intercourse took place between them. They did not visit him, nor he them; and his connection with the publishing firm having ceased, all intimacy between them had come to an end. It is probable they were dissatisfied with his marriage, but that is a matter of conjecture. On the 3d of July, however, a mutual friend called at his residence, and had an interview with Mrs. Appleton, and informed her that Mr. Appleton, the brother of her husband, desired that the latter should pay a visit to his brother's summer residence—one of the elegant and charming villas which have rendered famous the celebrated watering-place of Newport, Rhode Island. As his physicians had recommended recreation and amusement in order to divert his mind from the irregular channels into which it had glided, the lady yielded a willing assent. The gentleman promised that the husband would be restored in a day or two to his home, while the change of scene would tend to improve his mental condition. After some days had elapsed, and no word arriving of her absent husband, the lady became alarmed, and sought the friend who had accompanied him from the house, to inquire the cause of his prolonged absence. He referred her to her brother-in-law, who, he said, had taken upon himself to detain him, and was willing to assume the responsibility of the act.

In this dilemma, as her sex prevented her from undertaking a search for her husband in person, she procured the services of Officer Masterson, of the detective force, who immediately set to work to discover the whereabouts of the gentleman thus spirited away. He proceeded to Newport, but found that the bird had flown. He there discovered that he had been transferred to Boston. On reaching the latter city, he was again doomed to disappointment—the object of his pursuit had been once more removed to an unknown location. The efforts to conceal his whereabouts were unavailing; the indefatigable detective was on his tracks, and succeeded in tracing him to the obscure village of Andover, Mass. Mrs. Appleton, learning where he had been placed, proceeded, a week ago last Saturday, to visit him, and if possible, have him restored to her care and custody. He had been placed in charge of a physician, a brother-in-law of one of the Appletons, and we believe a surgeon-general of the State of Massachusetts. Having received some intimation of the approaching visit of the lady, the physician had himself invested with the functions of a justice of the peace by Governor Andrew, and summoned a posse of special constables from among the neighboring rustics to

resist what was represented as a raid of New York desperadoes to abduct *vi et armis* the insane prisoner. On arriving at the place, the lady found the villagers up in arms, and the brother of her husband, who has been instrumental in decoying him from home, and preventing his return, present, and determined to dispute her right to an interview with her husband. Under such circumstances, of course, she had to succumb, and the rural force extemporized to resist, remained in triumphant possession of the field. If the matter stood as the foregoing facts would leave it, the rights of the claimants for the custody of the gentleman would be easily decided; but a strange and embarrassing complication arises from the fact that, just in the midst of the contention, a new actor in the drama appears upon the scene. After a disappearance of some thirteen years, during which nothing was heard from him, the lady's first husband turns up! The law of the State on the subject provides that if a husband deserts his wife, or from any reason remains absent beyond the seas for the space of five years, and she hears no tidings of him in the meantime, she is at liberty to marry again. The legal presumption is, that after such a long and silent absence, the husband is dead; and, if he is not, he certainly ought to be. Any man who deserts his wife, not only for five but for thirteen years, and fails to communicate with her in any way, has no right to turn up then, and certainly none whatever to interfere with any domestic relations she may have formed in his absence. As the second marriage was privately conducted, there may be an attempt made to deny its existence, but there is no doubt that a legal and valid marriage ceremony was performed.

The case, as we have intimated at the outset, is one of the strangest on record, and it will be observed by the readers of poetry that the particulars correspond almost literally with the incidents of Tennyson's late epic of *Enoch Arden*. In the poem, a husband goes off, and long afterwards his wife marries another. The absent husband returns to find her in her new home, his own place supplied by a substitute. He has the decency to keep shady; and as the unities of the poem demanded that some of the dramatic persons must disappear, he dies off, and leaves his wife and her new husband undisturbed. Such is the denouement, as wrought out by poetical justice, and if the present case ever comes before a jury, we predict that their verdict will harmonize with the decision of the Muses.

In view of the importance of the approaching Convention, it is of vital consequence to us that we should be represented by men, not only of patriotism and experience, but of legal acquirements. I beg, therefore, to present to the voters of Richland the names of the following gentlemen, who are eminently fitted for the responsible post for which they are nominated:

- CHANCELLOR SERRIOL,
 - HON. WM. F. DESAUSSURE,
 - COL. WM. WALLACE,
 - COL. F. W. McMASTER.
- Aug 3

The following gentlemen are respectfully suggested as candidates for the Convention to be held in September next:

- WADE HAMPTON,
- A. R. TAYLOR,
- W. A. HARRIS,
- J. G. GIBBES.

July 31

For the Convention.

The friends of the Union and of their State, desiring to bring into her councils practical knowledge, sound patriotism and devotion to her best interests, respectfully nominate the following gentlemen as delegates to the State Convention from the District of Richland:

- JOHN CALDWELL,
 - WADE HAMPTON,
 - A. R. TAYLOR,
 - W. A. HARRIS.
- August 1

W. B. JOHNSTON,
Magistrate,
Office on Pickens street, East end of Lady.
Will attend to all official business brought before him; will also attend to drawing up Deeds, Conveyances, Mortgages, Contracts, and other ordinary legal instruments of writing. Fair copies of any document executed with neatness and dispatch.
August 1

DENTISTRY.
DRS. REYNOLDS & REYNOLDS, being now fully prepared, resume the practice of their profession in all its departments. Office, for the present, at the Columbia Female Academy. Aug 12

Notice—Charitable Appeal.
THE ladies of the **URSULINE CONVENT** and **ACADEMY** are anxious to rebuild, as speedily as possible, an edifice suitable for their Monastery and Institute, theirs having been burned in the general conflagration of Columbia by the United States Army under Gen. Sherman, on the night of February 17th. And while they are far from pressing their necessities on their fellow-sufferers of the South, will gratefully receive any contributions which the friends of education and religion may donate them for this excellent work. Remittances may be made through the Express Company. Please address
THE MOTHER SUPERIOR,
Ursuline Convent and Academy,
Care Dr. John Lynch, Columbia, S. C.
Aug 2 imo

Headquarters Military District of Charleston.
DEPARTMENT SOUTH-CAROLINA,
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GEN.'S OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, S. C., July 27, 1865.
NOTICE.
PERSONS desiring to publish Newspapers within the limits of this District, are hereby informed that it will first be necessary to obtain the consent of the Major-General Commanding the Department.
By command of
Brevet Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HATCH.
LEONARD B. PERRY, Asst. Adj. Gen.
Official:
E. HAINS JEWETT, 1st Lieut. and A. A. A. Gen. Aug 7 18

The New York News.
DAILY AND WEEKLY. THE NEW YORK WEEKLY NEWS, a great family newspaper—BENJAMIN WOOD, Proprietor—is the largest, best and cheapest paper published in New York. Single copies, 5 cents; one copy one year, \$2; three copies one year, \$5.50; five copies one year, \$7.75; ten copies one year, \$17; and an extra copy to any club of ten. Twenty copies one year, \$30; the *Weekly News* is sent to clergymen at 1.60.
NEW YORK DAILY NEWS.
To mail subscribers, \$10 per annum; six months, 5; payments invariably in advance. Specimen copies of *Daily and Weekly News* sent free. Address: BENJ. WOOD, Daily News Building, No. 19 City Hall Square, New York City. Aug 9

THE CHRISTIAN INDEX.
BY THE FIRST OF OCTOBER, or as soon as the mails are re-established, I will renew the publication of the "CHRISTIAN INDEX" and the "CHILD'S INDEX" I have been publishing.
Price of "Index," per annum \$3 00
Price of "Child's Index," " " 50
(A deduction made for Clubs.)
Money may be remitted at once, as my determination is positive. My desire is to secure a large subscription list with which to begin, and I issue this prospectus that subscribers may have time to forward their remittances.
It is my intention to issue first class papers, and no pains or expense will be spared to secure that end. The best writers and correspondents will be secured, and the highest religious and literary talent will be given to the papers. The *CHILD'S PAPER* will be profusely illustrated and will, in every sense, be made to conform to its new title.
THE CHILD'S DELIGHT:
Money may be sent by Express or otherwise—if by Express, at my risk, if the Express receipt is sent me, on the resumption of mail facilities.
My connection with the firm of J. W. Burke & Co., is dissolved, but I will establish an office in Macon, Georgia, where communications may be addressed.
Aug 5 imo SAMUEL BOYKIN.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED!
NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS!

THE PHOENIX
PUBLISHED
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly,
At the Capital of South Carolina,
COLUMBIA
1865.  1865.

THE DAILY PHOENIX,
ISSUED every morning except Sunday, is filled with the LATEST NEWS, (by telegraph, mails, etc.) EDITORIAL, CORRESPONDENCE, MISCELLANY, POETRY, STORIES, etc. This is the only daily paper in the State outside of the city of Charleston.
The Tri-Weekly Phoenix.
For country circulation, is published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and has all the reading matter of interest contained in the daily issues of the week.

WEEKLY CLEANER,
A HOME COMPANION.
As its name indicates, is intended as a FAMILY JOURNAL, and is published every Wednesday. It will contain Eight Pages, of Forty Columns. The cream of the News, Miscellany, Tales, etc., of the Daily and Tri-weekly will be found in its columns.
TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.
Daily, one year, \$10 00
" " " " " " " " 3 00
Tri-Weekly, one year, 7 00
" " " " " " " " 2 00
Weekly, one year, 4 00
" " " " " " " " 1 25
Advertisements inserted in the Daily or Tri-Weekly at \$1 a square for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion. Weekly advertisements \$1 a square every insertion.

JOB WORK,
Such as HAND-BILLS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, SHIN-PLASTERS, etc., executed promptly and at reasonable rates.
JULIAN A. SELBY,
July 31
Publisher and Proprietor.

By the Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS His Excellency President Johnson has issued his proclamation, appointing me (Benjamin F. Perry) Provisional Governor in aid for the State of South Carolina, with power to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a Convention of the State, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise within the limits of the State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a Republican form of State Government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence.

Now, therefore, in obedience to the proclamation of his Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, I, BENJAMIN F. PERRY, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, for the purpose of organizing a Provisional Government in South Carolina, reforming the State Constitution and restoring civil authority in said State under the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that all civil officers in South Carolina, who were in office when the Civil Government of the State was suspended, in May last, (except those arrested or under prosecution for treason,) shall, on taking the oath of allegiance prescribed in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of the 24th day of May, 1865, resume the duties of their offices and continue to discharge them under the Provisional Government until further appointments are made.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that it is the duty of all loyal citizens of the State of South Carolina to promptly go forward and take the oath of allegiance to the United States, before some magistrate or military officer of the Federal Government, who may be qualified for administering oaths; and such are hereby authorized to give certified copies thereof to the persons respectively by whom they were made. And such magistrates or officers are hereby required to transmit the originals of such oaths, as early a day as may be convenient, to the Department of State, in the city of Washington, D. C.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that the Managers of Elections throughout the State of South Carolina will hold an election for members of a State Convention, at their respective precincts, on the **FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT**, according to the laws of South Carolina in force before the secession of the State; and that each Election District in the State shall elect as many members of the Convention as the said District has members of the House of Representatives—the basis of representation being population and taxation. This will give one hundred and twenty-four members to the Convention—a number sufficiently large to represent every portion of the State most fully.

Every loyal citizen who has taken the Amnesty oath and not within the excepted classes in the President's Proclamation, will be entitled to vote, provided he was a legal voter under the Constitution as it stood prior to the secession of South Carolina. And all who are within the excepted classes must take the oath and apply for a pardon, in order to entitle them to vote or become members of the Convention. The members of the Convention thus elected on the first Monday in September next, are hereby required to convene in the city of Columbia, on **WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of September, 1865**, for the purpose of altering and amending the present Constitution of South Carolina, or remodeling and making a new one, which will conform to the great changes which have taken place in the State, and be more in accordance with Republican principles and equality of representation.

And I do further proclaim and make known, that the Constitution and all laws of force in South Carolina prior to the secession of the State, are hereby made of force under the Provisional Government, except wherein they may conflict with the provisions of this proclamation. And the Judges and Chancellors of the State are hereby required to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties which appertain to their respective offices, and especially in criminal cases. It will be expected of the Federal military authorities now in South Carolina, to lend their authority to the civil officers of the Provisional Government, for the purpose of enforcing the laws and preserving the peace and good order of the State.

And I do further command and enjoin all good and lawful citizens of the State to unite in enforcing the laws and bringing to justice all disorderly persons, all plunderers, robbers and marauders, all vagrants and idle persons who are wandering about without employment or any visible means of supporting themselves.

It is also expected that all former owners of freed persons will be kind to them, and not turn off the children or aged to perish; and the freed men and women are earnestly enjoined to make contracts, just and fair, for remaining with their former owner. In order to facilitate as much as possible the application for pardons under the excepted sections of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, it is stated for information that all applications must be by petition, stating the exception, and accompanied with the oath prescribed. This petition must be first approved by the Provisional Governor, and then forwarded to the President. The headquarters of the Provisional Governor will be at Greenville, where all communications to him must be addressed. The newspapers of this State will publish this proclamation till the election for members of the Convention.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal. Done at the [L. S.] town of Greenville, this 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1865, and of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.
B. F. PERRY.
By the Provisional Governor:
WILLIAM H. PERRY, Private Secretary.
July 25